ASTR288C

Homework 1

Due: 14 September

1. Find the celestial equatorial coordinates of Vega. Do not forget to include the epoch.

RA, Dec =
$$18^h 36^m 56.336^s$$
, $+38^\circ 47' 01.29''$ (J2000.0)

From SIMBAD
http://simbad.u-strasbg.fr/simbad/simid?Ident=vega&NbIdent=1&Radius=2&Radius.unit=arcmin
&submit=submit+id
on 2009 Aug 27

2. Vega has an apparent *V*-band magnitude of $m_V = 0.03$ mag. Assuming a photometric zero point of $K_V = -48.64$ what is the observed flux density of this star? The units of flux density for this zero point are erg cm⁻² s⁻¹ Hz⁻¹.

$$m_V = K_V - 2.5 \log_{10}(f)$$
 solve for f
 $f = 10^{\circ}((K_V - m_V) / 2.5)$
 $f = 10^{\circ}((-48.64 - 0.03) / 2.5)$
 $f = 3.40 \times 10^{-20} \text{ (erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ Hz}^{-1})$

3. Vega is at a distance of d = 7.76 parsecs. What is its absolute magnitude?

$$M = m + 5 - 5 \log_{10}(d)$$
 solve for d
 $M = 0.03 + 5 - 5 \log_{10}(7.76)$
 $M = 0.58$ (mag)

4. Two stars in a binary system each have an apparent magnitude of $m_V = 10$ mag. What is the total apparent magnitude of the binary system? Assume that the zero point is $K_V = -48.64$.

Magnitudes are not additive, but flux densities are. Solve for the flux density of each star.

$$m_1 = K_V - 2.5 \log_{10}(f_1)$$

 $f_1 = 10^{(K_V - m_V) / 2.5}$
 $f_1 = 10^{(-48.64 - 10) / 2.5}$
 $f_1 = 3.50 \times 10^{-24} \text{ (erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ Hz}^{-1})$
 $f_2 = f_1$

Add the two flux densities to get the total observed flux density for the binary system.

$$f = f_1 + f_2 = 2 \times 3.50 \times 10^{-24} = 7 \times 10^{-24} \text{ (erg cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \text{ Hz}^{-1}\text{)}$$

Compute the total magnitude from the total flux density.

$$m = K_V - 2.5 \log_{10}(f)$$

 $m = -48.64 - 2.5 \log_{10}(7 \times 10^{-24})$
 $m = 9.25 \text{ (mag)}$

- 5. Hand in the list of files that you created and printed in the lab.
- 6. Hand in the image that you printed in the lab. Include the source of the image.